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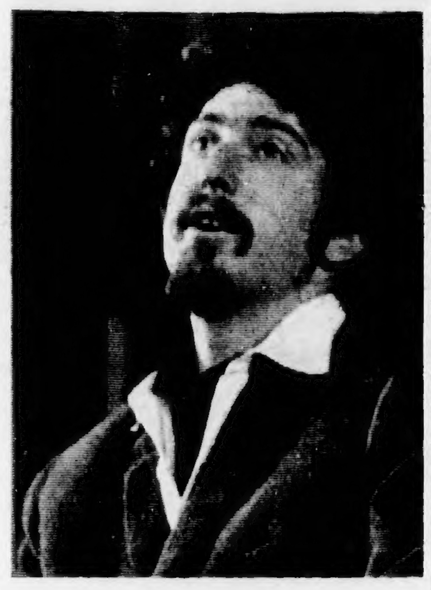
Mobilization Runs Teach-In



Greenstein

Middlebury's second teach-in explored the crisis in America in terms of white racism, the ghettos and the role of the black student at Middlebury in the morning session; the commitments and foreign policy of the United States and how it affects and is affected by the interests of China, France and Greece was discussed in the afternoon.

The teach-in was held Friday, April 26, as part of the International Student's Strike Against the War in Vietnam. The Mobilization for Peace organized the teach-in and asked students and faculty to participate rather than attend scheduled classes.

Peter Ostrow of the Mobilization opened the teach-in with a short introduction explaining the activities of the Mobilization and the significance of the subjects to be discussed. Ostrow made special mention of those faculty members both supporting the Mobilization and participating int he teach-in.

He also announced the formation of a Draft Information Service at Middlebury. He explained that "every sort of advice from deferments to consciencious objection to emmigration to Canada whether legal or illegal would freely be made available to any student."

Plack Power, U.S. Rascism Considered

By JIM SPENCER

The morning session of the Mobilization Teach-in dealt with the internal crisis in America and focused mainly on the problems of racism and poverty. Five students and one outside poetess - professor gave their views on the conflicts presently facing Americans in their own country.

Poetess - professor Adrienne Rich felt that more attention

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Greece, China Policy Explored

By PETER DELMAN

"We must demand an accounting of America's commitments so that our government cannot suddenly spring them on us to commit its foreign atrocities."

Instructor David Greenstein's plea for reassessment of our commitments abroad set the tone for reappraisal of our own policies and those of other nations explored during the afternoon portion of the teach in.

Nicholas R. Clifford, Associate Professor of History supported

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Students To Vote CSL Referendum

The student body will be asked to either accept or reject the recommendations for a new framework of participation in the government of the College as stated in the report of the Commision on Student Life in a referendum vote to be held on Wednesday, May 8th.

Both the administration and the trustees have already approved the CSL's proposals. The Board of Trustees accepted the specific recommendations concerning student life provided that: 1) a new student government be established, 2) student representatives meet with the Board's Undergraduate Life committee from time to time, 3) there be a complete review of the new system after two years. should the student body accept the referendum on student government the proposed changes in social regulations will go into effect as well.

Elections

An election will be held to choose ten members at large for the new Student Senate on the same date. Petitions are now available for members of the present freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes who wish to run for that office.

The following is the text of the referendum: The Report and Recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Student Life, dated March 1968, are, in broad terms, acceptable as a new basis for student participation in the governance of the College. In particular the student body is prepared to endorse the principles of collective responsibility and accountability in carrying out the duties — execut've, legislative, and judicial — which are envisioned in the proposed Constitution the Student Association.

Petition Rejects Underlying Premises Of CSL Report

In reaction to the student referendum on the CSL report an ad hoc committee has been formed to register dissatisfaction with the concepts which underline the proposed social reforms.

Grahame Shrubsole, spokesman for the group, said that the committee encourages all students to vote to accept the CSL report, while recognizing this as an expediency, and he urges them to endorse the following petition.

"We are not necessarily opposed to voting affirmatively in the referendum on **The Report and Recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Student life.** However, we wish to make clear that our acceptance of the document does not signify that we accept the premises on which the report is based. The regulation of personal behavior is not the province of the College but a matter of individual conscience."

Elaborating of the committee's position Shrubsole commented: "The effectual system in operation in the college is that each student has the **ultimate** responsibility for his studies but little or none for his social life. Thus we have a basic dichotomy obliging the student to work with two systems which cut across and inflict pressures on each other. The result is a compart-

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Oakes on marijuana use: punishments "more to suit the crime."

Drama Department Plans Major Curriculum Change

By JOHN PRESSESKY

Student armed with buckets of bright colored paint should redecorate the campus. The dull greens, pinks, and browns of Munroe Hall are an aesthetic disaster and should be replaced with vibrant colors and student works of art.

So thinks Bart Teush, English instructor and drama director.

If the faded walls of this campus can be termed an aesthetic disaster, there is a comparable situation in the state of coneemporary college theatre. Laziness, lack of commitment, and pedestrian staging have deprived the theatre of its power and relevancy.

Middlebury is no exception. Teush feels that this is especially unfortunate, since Middlebury, like many colleges throughout the country, has the potential to become a prime force in the theatrical world of today.

Renewed Relevancy

Middlebury has a tremendous fund of resources with which to restore the theatre. Given proper direction, the academic resources of a college community could create a provocative, original theatre of renewed relevancy. The fundamental problem to overcome is student indifference. Students must take the iniative to realize their own ability and talent.

"A theatre production," says Teush, "should be more than something you could imagine from a private reading of the text." The director must carecarefully select a text so that his own reading and subsequent production of the play will be valid. In rendering a text, the director must exercise full control over the theatrical medium: lighting, smells, sounds, sensations, and most importantly, the acting and the text. Important to any rendering of a text is

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Allen Hughes, music critic for the New York Times, will speak in Mead Chapel May 8, at 8:15 as a guest of the Celebrity Series program. Mr. Hughes will speak about the contemporary role and function of the arts especially music through a comparison of the different media in a lecture entitled "A Look at Contemporary Arts." The talk will be followed by a discussion in Proctor Lounge. Mr. Hughes is also a music and art historian, author, and free lance writer.

Att. Gen. Oakes Gives Talk

By MIKE SCHEER

In cases of marijuana use punishments should be imposed "more to suit the crime," said James Oakes, Attorney General of Vermont and potential Republican candidate for state governor. Oakes sponsored by the Young Republicans, spoke here last Friday on a variety of issues.

Oakes was instrumental in putting the new Drug Abuse Bill through the state legislature. The Bill now makes simple possession of marijuana a misdemeanor rather than a felony for the first two offenses.

He said that he had also encouraged the National Institute of Mental Health to help finance the present University of Vermont project investigating possible long term effects of marijuana use. The Psychology Department there is studying two groups of students, one claiming to have smoked pot, the other saying it had not. Tests are to be given to detect any possible ill effects on the users.

The Burlington and Vermont State Police had promised that there would be no violation of the anonymity which the University had guaranteed the students who had used marijuana.

Recently, however, Joseph Palmisano, State's Attorney in Washington County and Republican candidate for the office of Attorney General which Oakes is vacating, has urged that this promise be violated. He calls for immediate arrests and prosecution. Oakes says that the study is justified because "not enough is known about drug use and abuse." Oakes condemns Palmisano.

Presidential Choice

Oakes' choice for President in the upcoming elections is New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. He first became a proponent of the Governor when he started working for him in the gubernatorial campaign of 1959. He is attracted to Rockefeller most by his policy of "respect for the civil rights of all citizens which is principle number one of the Republican Party." He thinks that the governor could be persuaded to run by

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Debate Club Selections Explore Modern Life

By DICK BITTMAN

"A Day in the Life of. . ."—the third in a series of public presentations by the Debate Club — was a generally cohesive selection of twentieth century writings on materialist culture and the loss and finding of value and meaning in life. The selections included works of E. E. Cummings, John Updike, Howard Nemerov, Dylan Thomas and Simon and Garfunkle. Managing a variety of dramatic voices in a generally mild ironic tone with dashes of humor were Shelley Fedyck, Mr. Dale Deletis and Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien. Nancy Trease accompanied on the guitar.

The program was divided into five parts: Introduction, Peace and War, Where is Everybody? Who is Anybody? Academe, and Life and Love.

Auden's "Unknown Citizen" was characteristic of much of the program, both in tone and subject. The poem is largely descriptive: it informs about the citizen's work, social life, family, and education. There is a reportive reference to modern materialism: he has

. . .everything necessary to the Modern Man,
A phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.

It comments on the degradation of language and perhaps a loss of traditional values; today's reports of the mundane man say that, "in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word, he was a saint." The poem suggests a lack of individuality, "for in everything he did he served the Greater Community."

Only the last two lines expound irony:

Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd:
Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.

A good portion of the program, especially the third section, centered around the individual and his relationship — sometimes tenuous and partial, sometimes false — to other people.

The sleezy Bronx-voiced woman in Jan Powers' **Division Street USA** says, "Nothing touches me." Her concerns are limited; she doesn't want her brother to go to Vietnam, but finds it "actually embarassing" to watch others in the newsreels

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Black Students Hold Open Discussion On Race Here

A group of about 16 black Middlebury students will hold an open discussion tomorrow at 7:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge.

Slated to speak at the discussion are Delrita Hunter on "Black Awareness," Frank Jones on "Intellect and the Riot," and Primus Robinson on "White Awareness."

Several students not in the black group are expected to give information about the College relevant to racial issues. The students met last Friday following the morning session of the teach-in, in a discussion led by teach - in speakers Cheryl Browne and Peter Knobler.

Topics to be explored include Admissions and Scholarship policies, College funds and foundation grants, the Teacher Train ing program, and courses in black history and culture during the winter period.

Miss Browne, a spokesman for the black group, indicated that the group had already been considering the issues raised at the Teach-in discussion. The group "needs and appreciates" white student support, she said, but stressed that the leadership and initiative of the group must remain with black students on campus.

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Attorney General . . .

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a large popular following.

Although Oakes is an admirer of Senator McCarthy and is for "swift and honorable" de-escalation of the Vietnam War, he says that he expects to support Nixon if he receives the Presidential nomination. This is because he is "certain" that Nixon, if nominated, will merge into the mainstream of political thought when he realizes that "most Americans are opposed to the war."

He also expects Vice President Humphrey to receive the Democratic nomination.

Idealism

Referring to the McCarthy campaign, he said that recent events have "changed the course of American history and prove that idealism can play a very role in politics." "Too often, politics is seen as involving that which is 'possible' and overemphasizes the compromise of principles."

Oakes said that 20 percent of Vermont families have incomes below the "poverty level" of $3,000 a year and live in substandard housing. "National, state and local governments as well as private enterprise should cooperate in the solving of this housing problem," he said. He claimed that this cooperative effort could be attained through "effective leadership," but woul not elaborate upon what constituted this leadership. He said that this theory of "helping people to help themselves" would also apply to education and welfare.

Conservation

Speaking of conservation, he said that Vermont could be an example to the nation in this field. Nuclear power plants are now being constructed in Shoreham and Vernon. According to Mr. Oakes, largely due to his efforts, the plant at Vernon has installed equipment without which the Connecticut River would be made uninhabitable for fish. He also said that he has been instrumental in getting legislation passed to limit the posting of billboards to "commercial areas."

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Foreign Policy Explored

(Conntinued from Page 1)

the United States' commitment to defend Taiwan. He pointed out that Taiwan has become a self-sufficient nation thriving independent of American aid. He said that it was, therefore, inconceivable that we abondon Chiang Kai Chek which would be the price that would have to be paid for Red China's recognition. Red China also refuses to accept a U. N. seat while Taiwan is a member.

Clifford observed that it was highly unlikely that the Red Chinese wanted either U. S. recognition or a seat in the United Nations. He cited China's tenuous and deteriorating diplomatic position notably with the European powers. He concluded that, because of China's menacing presence we must try to alter her isolationist policy by educating her about the outside world rather than by trying to divert her revolutionary course directly.

French Interesting

Claude L. Bourcier, Professor of French ellucidated the policy of France by discussing "what makes DeGaulle tick." He pointed out that France just as Red China is interested only in pursuing her own interests. DeGaulle is a "military man by profession," but "his honor and consciousness as a man" has risen even above his sense of subordination to authority. This sense of pride has been the basis of French policy under the General's leadership. "France has to play a part in the harmony of the nations of the world."

Bourcier emphasized that though France has gone her own way, she has not gone out of her way to alienate the United States. France "treats everybody the same." She made a commitment to stand with the U. S. against Cuba and her alliance with the U. S. still stands. It is DeGaulle's plan to "build a third force" of the presently unaligned nations and he has met with considerable success thus far.

A damaging American presence in Greece and a hazy "commitment" to that country were explored in the teach - in and during the discussion period afterwards.

American Influence

Miss Regine Servet, Instructor in French outlined the events leading up to the military takeover by a small, brutal junta. At the discussion period the problem of the American influence in Greece was discussed. Though there is a great rebellious feeling in Greece against the oppressive military regime, the majority of people are unwilling to defy the junta, because they believe that the weight of U. S. might is standing in support of this totalitarian government Undeniably they have reason to assume U. S. backing since arms currently being shipped by our government to Greece are being used to keep the populace in check. The Greek people want national elections, but the "commitment" of the U. S. there is contributing to the successful efforts to block a vote.

"Impression of the Papadopoulos regime center around views of beards and miniskirts rather than oppression." This was Greenstein's view of how the United States has tended to treat its foreign envolvements as a joke and thus has allowed situations to deteriorate as in Vietnam. Greenstein demanded that the commitment made in the Declaration of Independence — "that government is run by the consent of the governed" be honored. He demanded that commitments used to justify our failing foreign policy be "spelled out" by the candidates in the upcoming election so that we will know "who made these commitments in our name."

Newman

Daniel Newman, Lecturer in English again took up the question of commitments in his discussion of the campaign focusing specifically on McCarthy and Kennedy. He said that although Kennedy's positions are more radical than McCarthy's, as stated in his position papers, "they already look frozen." His policy commitments already appear inflexible and thus inadequate. He observed that McCarthy realizes that we are faced with "terribly clear issues with terribly unclear answering programs." McCarthy's position is "I don't know, but I think. ."

"What looks like an amateur performance is actually a process of self-creation," Newman continued The left has been "titillated too long by the idea of McCarthy offers the U. S. invaluable "short term possibilities of keeping democracy viable."

U.S. Domestic Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

should be paid to the relation between culture and the development of a social consciousness and responsibility. Referring to the German practice of genocide before and during World War II, she stated that America might be making the same mistake and must presently come to terms with what she called the "quiet racism" or genteel ignorance of the problem of subconscious racism. By "connecting humane culture with its consequences," she felt we might rightfully obey the command of the German poet Rilke who wrote "du muss dein Leben Aehnen" — "you 'must change your life."

Student Peter Knobler spoke on "Racism in America." Reviewing the history of bigotry and racism in America, he stated that the Negro had passed from a stage of "emasculation to violence," and that we were past a point of no return. As a call for militancy, the term "black power" is unfortunate, he said. However it is a powerful concept that has come to mean the economic and political unity of the Black man in America.

This economic and political unity concentrate on the creation of solid black leadership and Black ownership. "Black Power is historically justifiable," Knobler stated. He ended his talk with "White America has created what is about to come, and I hope that it acts in that understanding."

The second student speaker was Frank Jones, who spoke on "The Riots — Racial and Economic Struggle." He stated that the present crisis in American cities is mainly the ghetto crisis. He cited lack of adquate housing and education and linked these with the immense migration of Negro laborers from rural to urban areas.

Black people are forced to stay in the ghettos both because there is a lack of government action and because there is racial discrimination vis - a -vis employment. Twice as many Negroes are unemployed as are whites, he said. He condemned the white unwillingness to act justly and felt that the Black man in the ghetto had nothing to lose by rioting. In closing he stated, "when you've lost your manhood, and pride — your reason for living, dying is easy."

Skip Green, the third speaker, sopke on "The Poor People's March." Echoing Harrington's **The Other America**, he described the poor of America who live in labor camps, and perform the manual labor in mainly agricultural work. Although "Affluent America has heard of the plight of the poor," he said, our resources to attack the problem adquately have not been employed. While $40 million per month is being sent in Vietnam, not even that amount is spent a year on the War on Poverty.

Green called for an "American Dickens" who would speak for the poor. He felt that King was such a man when he envisioned the Poor People's March as a call to action and "the ultimate civilized plea to fullfillment of the ideals of American Democracy."

Next to speak was Cheryl Browne, whose topic was "Middlebury and Racism." Sympathy is a passive state, she said, and a mere lack of personal action against the Negro doesn't absolve one of shame and guilt. This important attitude, when placed on a national level, takes the form of welfare, which gives only the bare essentials and does nothing to solve the unemployment problem. Laws are incapable of changing attitudes, she felt, and could be little more effective than the prevailing passive agreement on the part of Whites.

Last to speak was Middlebury Union High School student Ernest Bradley. His topic was "The Growing Political Awareness of High School Students." Using his own high school as an example, he stated that students at that level are no longer willing to accept blindly the information given on matters of national security. MUHS has given two assemblies on the draft problem and the high school students are now willing to do something about it, he felt.

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Greece: U.S. Influence And Internal Plots

By REGINE SERVET

Many students expressed their surprise at finding the present Greek dictatorship discussed during last Friday's Teach-in. But Mr. Greenstein very clearly raised the issue of the whole of American foreign policy to be re-considered in the light of the coming elections. To the well-informed Americans, the special favoritism given the Greek dictators appears rather strange.

For example, the Aircraft Carrier Roosevelt was sent touring the Aegean, an honor never given to the ship of any civilian government before; the 6th Fleet was seen on the coast near athens, and an American company which had been refused permission to invest in Greece (by the Greek Parliament in 1966 because the terms of the contract were too colonialistic, has now been able to invest because of an exemption from the ban on the shipment of dollars abroad. More American companies will be taking advantage of the present state of bankruptcy of many Greek industries.

To justify its concern with Greece, the U. S. since 1944 has claimed Greece to be the stronghold of the "free world" in the Balkan peninsula. So it has developed various NATO projects to hold Greece under its influence and check possible growth of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean.

For more than twenty years now, Greece has been ruled by three very closely linked powers: the monarchy, the Army and Security Police. The situation is complicated by a history of American influence through the Embassy and the CIA. After World War II, Greece looked to NATO for defense, but as Andreas Papandreou stated in Washington on March 9, 1968:

Our country joined the alliance in order to safeguard its freedom. And now we are faced with the bitter fact that the very organization we joined in order to protect this freedom is arming the military mafia which usurped the government of our country and subjugated our people.

The New York Times also commented in its editorial of March 19, 1968:

The reasons given for this course are drearily familiar: the USA cannot risk a vacuum on Nato's southern flank at a time of expanding Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. . .It is questionable however whether the Greek armed forces purged of more than 200 experienced officers could fill any meaningful NATO role. And it is ridiculous to argue that the USA needs the colonels more than the colonels need the USA. . .

To go along with the fiction that the colonels intend to restore democratic constitutional government is to fly in the face of impressive testimony from democratic leaders. These leaders may differ in many things, but they agree that resistance to military dictatorship is inevitable, in Greece.

The USA will be risking not only its reputation and good will but an element of its long-run security if it becomes involved in the unsavory business of helping to maintain that dictatorship in power.

The United States has helped and is still helping the junta, forgetting where compromise with despotic rule leads. The half-hearted criticisms of the dictators by the press do not of course help the American public to shake out its misconceptions.

The problem of the Greek resistance must be viewed in relation to the tragedy of the civil war which left in the vast majority of Greek people a strong desire to avoid civil strife in the future. Besides, how could they go to the streets to face tanks? This is also another reason why the junta's fear of the "possibility of a communist upheaval during the elections of May 28, 1967" is such an absurdity.

Since the civil war, most of the Greek communists had either been suppressed or become very quiet, and they do not form more than 5 percent of the population. Without power and arms, how could the communists make a revolution? The real reason for the coup is that the Rightists feared the growing tendencies in the Center Union Party toward greater social reform and possible weakening of the ties with the United States. In fact the junta has saved Greece not from communism but from an overwhelming victory of the Center Union Party at the polls:

That victory would have brought to power men of very moderate leanings—as their previous record in office amply showed. But it nevertheless held a promise of social and administrative reform, of a reduction in the power and influence of the monarchy, the Army and the Security Police, of a weakening of the entrenched conservative forces which have ruled Greece since the War. And such a victory could also have led to some loosening of the tight control over Greek Politics which the USA have exercised since Greece became an American Protectorate in 1947. It was this promise—and it was no more than a promise — which the coup was intended to stifle. . .It is not communism they feared, but a mildly liberal and reforming government."

— Dr. Ralph Miliband, London Sept. 1967
League for Democracy in Greece

The authoritarian rule of the Rightists since the war has been defined by Mr. Catephores and Mr. Zis of the League for Democracy in Greece:

The right aimed at taking and maintaining power without any collaboration with the Centre, through a policy of extreme hostility towards the Left and of unqualified adherence to NATO generally and to American leadership in particular. It rejected a policy of national reconciliation by means of a general political amnesty, and insisted that the State — through repressive mechanism of the police — should always remain "on the alert" against "Communism." This meant that the Left and its organizations were to be subjected to continuous police harassment, even for their legal, constitutional activities.

This explains why G. Papandreou took such great care to dissociate himself from any other political influence than that of his own Center Union Party which he claimed independent. This did not appease the rightists who saw with sore feelings the fast-growing popularity of the Center Union Party. This explains much of the trouble which Papandreau had to go to first in 1963 when he resigned in order to prove that he could be elected without the help of the Left and indeed got elected in 1964 with 53 percent of the votes, the highest percentage a single party had ever got in Greece.

Then, because Papandreou was too sensitive to these accusations of communist alliances, the Aspida affair was an easy trap set by the rightists and the Crown but it failed. (The Aspida affair was an attempt by the right wing to implicate Andreas Papandreou and 28 officers in an alleged communist plot). The Crown and the rightists were afraid to see the Center Union getting so much influence. Though very moderate in his reforms, according to nevertheless been striving (with catephores, papandreau had the help of his son Andreas) for education and economical eforms (free education, monetary stability, long term planning, etc.) and also for establishing a certain independence from the American CIA (he tried to establish an independent Greek intelligence service, for the American CIA had too much control over the Greek KYP — as later events proved indeed).

The Aspida plot was then "discovered" by the rightists who accused officers of the Army and Andreas Papandreou of plotting communist subversion. The trial was intended to discredit the Centre Party, but instead brought an indictment of the Right and of the American CIA defense counsel, when it was revealed that Ballas, the Private Secretary of Kanelopoulos and leader of the right-wing party, was an American spy.

The Greek public was shocked, and when the trial ended on March 17, 1967, the Centre Union had retained its popularity.

It seems that the Aspida affair scheme was not a communist plot at all, but simply a scheme by some army officers hoping to free Greece from too much royal and American control.

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A Draft Information Service, sponsored by the Mobilization for Peace, will be available every weekday afternoon from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., in Room 202 in Proctor Hall opposite the Campus offices. Advice on conscentious objection, deferments, emigration, and other possibilities will be offered. All draft-age men in the community may use this service.

Readings Give Contempory Themes

(Continued From Page 2)

of the war. If the relationship with her boyfriend doesn't work out, there will be another.

Again, in Simon and Garfunkle's "Dangling Conversation" a couple sings "couched in our indifference." They speak in "dangling conversations and superficial signs." Their relationship seems deadened: "I cannot feel your hand."

In fact, the relationship between people are at times disturbingly lacking in a sense of body contact. In Georges Ionesco's **Bald Soprano**, a couple remembers being in the same places at the same times, but there is no feeling of their being **together.** Their presence is a "bizarre coincidence." The bedroom — where, they realize, they have slept together — seems to remain just a fixture in the house, "at the end of the corridor between the W. C. and the bookcase" Both their physical and emotional relations appearl formal, withheld, with no sense of anticipation: "Is it perhaps there (in the bedroom) that we have met?"

In part, modern technology supplants a personal sense of body. "Superservice keeps me new," chimes the girl in John Updikes' catchy "Sooper Dooper."

Readings on Peace and War opened with Pope John's **Pacem In Terris.** The late pontiff looked to human and international relationships based on love, not fear. Men must seek bonds of a common human nature.

Martin Luther King's Memphis speech — given a day before the assassination — was also visionary. "I've seen the promised land. . .We as a people will get to the promised land."

"Negro Hero," a poem by Gwendolin Brooks, celebrates a Black soldier decorated in World War II. There seems an ambivalence in the soldier's attitudes. In the spirit of non-violence, "I showed like a banner my kindness — I loved." And then an ironic question, satirical and perhaps self-mocking: "Am I good enough to die for them?" "They" is the "establishment": white dailies and Negro weeklies. The soldier, defiantly, now, has to "kick their law into their teeth."

E. E. Cummings' " 'next to of course god america i" was an exercise in fragmented jingoism. Its patriotic phrases were a vehicle for Mr. Deletis' public-announcement voice:

love you land of the pilgrims' and so forth oh
say can you see by the dawn's early my
country tis of centuries come and go

The phrases become meaningless rhetoric, irrelevant to language:

in every language even deafanddumb
thy sons acclaim your glorious name by gorry
by jingo by gee by gosh by gum.

Language is not redeemed until the last section, Life and Love. In Dylan Thomas' **Under Milkwood,** Captain Cat speaks to his love Rosie Probert with a playful internal rhyme and a hushed alliteration of love and language:

You cosy love
My easy as easy
My true sweetheart,
Seas green as a bean
Seas gliding with swans
In the seal-barking moon.
. . . . .
I'll tell you no lies.
The only sea I saw
Was the seesaw sea
With you riding on it.
Lie down, lie easy.
Let me shipwreck in your thighs.

Here language has the dynamic of a love song. It is not a grammar to channel — and thus to partially destroy — emotion. Cummings' "since feeling is first" — read just before Thomas — says as much in a general context:

since feeling is first
who pays any attention
to the syntax of things
will never wholly kiss you;

The poem — like Marvell's beckoning to his coy mistress — pictures an unrestricted life without forgetting an end to life:

then
laugh, leaning back in my arms
for life's not a paragraph
And death i think is no parenthesis

John Updike's peppery works garnished the Debate Club presentation. His "Thoughts while Driving Home" look into the mind of a poised and postured party-goer, wondering if he had said clever and intellectual enough tidbits to elicit a "He's deep."

"Humanities Course," under the heading Academe, seriously recalls "crucial figures in the pageantry of western thought" like St. Augustine whose "notions come to naught." And on the lighter side, "Youth's Progress" tells of the young fraternity man raised to honor at an interfraternity ball who sings: "At 21, I was elected Zeus."

The readings offered an opportunity for an interplay of dramatic voices. **Under Milkwood** was so written, the Auden poem was divided into parts. The **Bald Soprano** was a dialogue. At times, during more serious readings, the three speakers seemed to hold a triple pulpit as they read from a lecturn and music stands. Nancy Trease's singing and guitar work was good, and the songs, interspersed throughout the program, mildly highlighted the format. The songs ranged from the chimera of "Last Night I had the Strangest Dream" to the more clairvoyant view at the end from "Both Sides Now."

Text Of New Student Constitution

Preamble: All students of Middlebury College are members of the Student Association. The Student Association has as its primary function the promotion of communication and cooperation among all aspects of the Middlebury community in the ordering of its internal affairs.

Article 1: The Dormitory Council

Section 1. Function: The Dormitory Council is the primary unit of student government. It has executive and judicial power within existing College policy as defined by the College Council, the Student Senate or other appropriate College authorities as the case may be. It has legislative power in specifically delegated areas and within such guidelines as may be established by the Student Senate.

Section 2. Composition: The Dormitory Council shall be a representative body with representation on a geographical basis (ordinarily by floors). The precise system of representation must be approved by the Student Senate.

In Freshmen dormitories, the dormitory council during the first semester shall consist of an equal number of Junior and Senior Fellows-Junior Counselors and freshmen chosen by such means as the Fellows - Counselors shall deem appropriate. The President of the Council shall be the Senior Fellow or, in the women's residences, the Dormitory President. All freshmen dorm councils shall be established by election on the usual basis at the beginning of the Spring Semester.

Section 3. Elections: Elections shall be held within the first two weeks of each semester. A council member may succeed himself. Organization of elections is the function of the outgoing dormitory council or, in the Fall semester, of the previous year's College Council.

Section 4. Officers: Each Dormitory Council shall elect a President and a Secretary of the Council. The added responsibility of the President which falls to him by virtue of his function as a line of communication with other areas of the College, does not, in any way, diminish the responsibility of each individual for the proper functioning of the dormitory.

Section 5. Decisions of the Dormitory: The dormitory may legislate within areas and guidelines laid down by the Student Senate, either by:

(a) Majority vote of the Dormitory Council

(b) Majority vote of the entire dormitory in a referendum either ordered by the Dormitory Council or requested by 20 percent of the residents of the dormitory.

All legislative decisions of the dormitory are subject to review by the Student Senate and the College Council, unless specific prior exception has been granted by the Student Senate and the and executive decisions of the Dormitory Council, which affect individual residents of the dormitory, may be appealed to the appropriate Judicial Council. The Dean will be informed of all such appeals.

Article II. The Student Senate

Section 1. Function: The Student Senate is a representative body of the Student Association. It may recommend policy in all areas of college affairs. It has primary responsibility for the administration of college social policies and takes executive action within existing college policy in that area.

Section 2. Composition: Each dormitory shall have at least one representative on the Student Senate, the precise number of representatives being determined each year by the previous year's Student Senate. For the purposes of elections, the men living in fraternities shall be treated as if in a single dormitory. In the spring, 10 members of the Student Senate shall be elected by the general student body to serve during the subsequent year as members at large with all the normal rights and privileges. The total student membership of the Student Senate shall not exceed 3 percent of the student body.

The members at large shall be responsible for organizing elections for the Student Senate in the fall. They shall consult with the IFC regarding the manner of representation for men living in fraternities.

There shall be three non-voting members of the Student Senate appointed from the Faculty by the Dean of the Faculty. The Coordinator of Student Activities shall serve as Treasurer of the Student Activities Fund. As such, he shall attend meetings of the Student Senate as a non-voting member.

Section 3. Elections: Members of the Student Senate shall be elected at the Fall election of the Dormitory Council and shall serve for one year. Faculty representatives shall be elected by ballot not later than May of the academic year preceding the member's term of office. Faculty representatives serve for one year and may serve for no more than two consecutive terms.

Section 4. Officers of the Student Senate: The Student Senate shall elect from its Student membership a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer with the usual functions.

Section 5. Meetings: The first meeting of the Student Senate will be held on the first Monday in October. The President of the College will be invited to address the Student Senate at this meeting. The President of the College or the Dean of the College may request the right to address the Student Senate at any time.

The Student Senate will meet once a month during the week of the scheduled faculty meeting and at each other times as the Chairman deems appropriate. One faculty member will be designated to report to the Student Senate on the proceedings of the faculty meeting.

Section 6. Decisions of the Student Senate:

a. Legislation may be proposed by any member of the Student Senate, by any standing committee of the Student Association, by any member of the College Council or by petition of 20 percent of the Student Association.

b. The Student Senate may refer any matter to a committee of itself or to a committee of the Student Association for purposes of study and-or clarification.

c. All decisions of the Student Senate shall be by majority vote.

d. All proposals of the Student Senate shall be referred to the College Council for action or referral to higher authority.

Section 7. Additional powers and duties of the Student Senate.

a. The Student Senate may create such committees as it wishes to facilitate its work, but it may not, without the consent of the College Council, delegate any of its executive, judicial, or legislative power.

b. After consultation with the College Council, the Student Senate may formally request a conference with the appropriate faculty, administration, or trustee body. The conference committee shall consist of the officers of the Student Senate and such other members of the College community as may be appropriate.

c. The Student Senate shall, upon request of the Faculty, Administration, or Trustees, formulate and communicate a statement on any matter under consideration by the requesting body.

The Faculty Administration or Trustees shall, upon request of the Student Senate, formulate and communicate a statement on any matter under consideration by the Senate.

d. The Student Senate shall determine the status of all student organizations under articles IX, X, XI below.

e. By request of the College Council, 1-3 of the Student Senate, or 20 percent of the Student Association, the Student Senate may undertake an inquiry into the affairs of any student organization and take such action as it deems necessary and appropriate, including the removal of officers. All such decisions shall be reviewed by the College Council.

Article III. The College Council

Section 1. Function: The College Council is an executive and legislative body which serves as the fundamental link between the Student Senate and other constituencies of the College.

Section 2. Composition: The College Council shall consist of the Dean of the College, the Dean of Women, the Dean of Men, three faculty members elected by the Faculty, and the officers of the Student Senate.

Section 3. Officers: The Dean of the College shall be chairman of the College Council. The secretary of the College Council shall be a student member of the Student Senate.

Section 4. Meetings: The College Council shall meet at least once a month and at such other times as are deemed appropriate by the Dean of the College and the Chairman of the Student Senate. The President shall have the right to receive notification of and attend all meetings of the College Council.

Section 5. Power and duties of the College Council:

a. The College Council may initiate action in the Student Senate.

b. If a proposal of the Student Senate is referred to the Council under II, 6, d, the College Council must, within two weeks (by the College calendar)

i. Return the proposal to the Student senate for clarification or

ii. Vote to accept or reject the proposal or

iii. Refer the proposal to other authority. If a proposal is referred to higher authority without the unanimous support of the College Council, an account of the voting in the College Council must accompany the proposal.

c. The College Council may delegate authority in certain areas to the Student Senate.

Article IV. Disposition of Actions of the College Council

Items referred to other authority under III, 5, b are automatically deemed accepted by that authority if not acted upon according to the following time schedule, except that the College Council may vote to extend this time in a specific case.

1. Four Weeks by the College calendar in the case of a Dean or the President.

2. Two regular meetings in the case of the Faculty and the Trustees.

In all cases the time period begins with the day the item is first transmitted by the College Council.

Article V. Referendum

Proposals may be presented by a majority of the student body at a special election called by the Student Senate or by initiative. Such proposals will be referred to the College Council and treated as in III, 5, b.

Article VI. Initiative

The Student Association reserves to itself the right to propose legislation independently of the Student Senate by a properly advertised referendum called upon petition of 20 percent of the Student Association.

Article VII. Recall

Any member of the Student Senate may be recalled by two thirds majority vote of the electing body, following petition of 20 percent of the electing body.

Article VIII. Student Activities funds

All student activities funds shall be allocated by the Student Senate.

Article IX. Class I organizations

Those organizations receiving funds from the student activities fee must have constitutions and bylaws ratified by the Student Senate. Allocation of funds to Class I organizations will be reviewed each year by the Student Senate, but drastic changes in allocation may be appealed to higher authority. The officers of Class I organizations must be ratified by the Student Senate although each Class I organization may specify requirements for each office and will submit for approval a proposed slate of officers for the following year.

Article X. Standing Committees of the Student Association

The responsibilities, membership criteria and procedure for electing officers of all standing committees of the Student Association will be spelled out by the Student Senate. The officers of Standing Committee must be ratified by the Student Senate although each Standing Committee may specify requirements for each office and will submit for approval a proposed slate of officers for the following year. These committees are required to submit all proposals through the Student Senate, but are otherwise autonomous. Membership is not in any way restricted to members of the Student Senate.

Article I. Autonomous Campus Organization

Any group wich wishes to use College facilities, College funds, or the College's name in any way which implies recognition or sanction, or which wishes to sponsor proposals in the Student Senate must have articles of association ratified by the Student Senate, file a current list of names of responsible officials with the Student Senate and the Director of Student Activities and conform to such other regulations as the Student Senate may specify.

Aticle XII. Faculty and College Committees

The Student Senate will appoint, at the request of the College Council, student members to those committees on which they are eligible to serve. Such members will not necessarily be members of the Student Senate.

Article XIII. Communication with the Trustees

The Student Senate will appoint, from its membership, four members, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Student Senate, to meet from time to time with the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Board of Trustees at the invitation of the President.

Article XIV. Implementation

The Student Senate shall propose such legislation and by-laws as are required to implement this constitution. Such legislation and by-laws must be approved by the College Council.

Article XV. Amendment

This constitution may be amended as follows:

a. During the first two years of its existence by 2-3 vote of the Student Senate and approval of the President.

b. After the first two years by 2-3 vote of those voting in a properly advertised referendum and approval of the Trustees.

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The Campus

MAUREEN CROWLEY
Editor in Chief

EDITORIAL SECTION

Pass / Fail Proposal

The Faculty Educational Policy Committee has submitted a Pass/Fail course proposal to the faculty which merits their approval. It recommends that departments may designate certain courses to be graded entirely upon the basis of Fail, Pass, or Pass with Distinction. In addition, upperclassmen may, with the permission of their department adviser, elect to take one course graded on the normal system and outside their field of concentration on a Pass/Fail basis. Moreover, if a student wishes to elect a course on a Pass/Fail basis and also wishes to take a course which is offered **only** on that basis, he may do so with the permission of the dean.

The conventional grading system tends to discourage students from electing challenging courses. The EPC proposal, if accepted, should mitigate this effect while at the same time providing individual departments with greater latitude in determining their grading practices.

The Future Of Greek Democracy Uncertain

(Continued from Page 4)

The colonels of the junta have outraced the Rightists and the Crown in leading a coup to prevent the victory of the Centre Party and the liberalization and reform it intended to make. The junta took power without violence, but the question remains: how long can the junta and the resistance coexist without bloodshed? The longer the junta remains in power, the greater the possibility of communist domination of the Resistance movement.

In its last weekly issue, **Le Monde** expresses doubts as to the future of democracy in Greece, stressing that the ideology and aims of the junta are still extremely vague and that it shows less and less indication of setting up general elections. For as Papadopoulos has said: "The fingers of the hands would not be sufficient to count the years necessary to achieve our aims."

But what aims? This question remains unanswered. The problem of the emprisonment and torture is still not solved, though the junta admitted last December that there were no charges against the 2,777 prisoners kept on the island prison camps.

Because of those two important issues, many European countries have actively protested against the present Greek dictatorship: Belgium, Italy, W. Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and Great Britain.

But two of the strongest NATO powers, France and the United States, have given uncritical support to the junta.

New Left Part II: Chao

By CLEVE KAPALA

The mind-boggling, tongue - twisting nature of the "traditional" New Left predicament, if "traditional" can modify New Left, should be apparent from last week's article. Activism is fine until it comes to rest in a philosophical quagmire into which such concepts as continuity and pragmatism are alien. The resulting snarl offers three alternatives to the radical: a mistaken sense of complacency in the present course of the movement; a starkly realistic appraisal of the ability and function of the radical position; and finally, the realization that the movement must change if it is to survive.

Howard Zinn writing in Nation, accepts the healt the New Left and praise "fluid and free-wheeling" le. For Zinn, ". . .the New looks not only concerned honest, open, free of icons, of courage, and, above alive." Zinn's convincing ar however, praises what is e the New Left's greatest fa or its most important attrib its lack of dogma. There pros and cons to the po but it would seem that the will ultimately prevail movement interminably and cifically utopian can not long engender widespread port.

If the blatant idealism o movement receives a more ful and "earthly" re-thin and thus some of the pote for disenchantment is rem the position acquires a solid basis. Tom Hayden fully makes this suggestion

The alternative, if there one, might be for radicali to make itself ordinary, tiently taking up work has only the virtue of ing and becoming part

Drama Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

wit. By wit Mr. Reush means a perception and understanding of the co-existence of the good and evil, the beautiful and repugnant — that is, the grotes-

Ambitious Changes

To put these ideas into effect, Teush proposed some major changes for the Drama curriculum. At the time, the proposed changes seemed incredibly ambitious. Those concerned would have been pleased to have had approved even half of the proposed changes. To the surprise of many, the entire program was passed, unamended by the EPC, the Curriculum Committee, and the faculty.

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the new curriculum is the production seminar. All major productions, at least four a year, would be done in the form of a credit rated seminar. Although the nucleus of the production staff would be enrolled in the seminar, any student will be allowed to participate in the philosophical quagmire in the seminar, the students would make an intensive, critical study of the play. The cast and crew would discuss with the faculty the conception of the play, acting methods, set design, lighting, and in short, the how and why of the production. All productions will be followed by a critical and evaluative symposium between the cast, crew and any interested students.

The new curriculum changes call for the elimination of survey courses. The new courses would cover periods and styles of the theatrical arts. From the style courses would emerge laboratory and workshop productions. These frequent stagings would be produced with a minimum of props and costumes.

One of the most interesting of the new courses is a seminar on acting and directing. This seminar would consist of a detailed analysis of acting and directing the Greek drama, through the Renaissance, to the Expression-'sts, Naturalists, and Brechtians of the contemporary theatre. The seminar would seek to discover the "difference between liberty and license in directorial interpretation."

Teush

Adrienn

By REG FITZ

Addrienne C. Rich, a known American poetess like many contemporary a very much concerned with issues. Mrs. Rich gave a ing in connection with the erican Literature Depart here last Thursday.

Mrs. Rich has published eral volumes of poetry **Change of World** (1951); **Diamond Cutters** (1955); **shots of a Daughter - in** (1963); **Necessities of** (1966); and she is comp another book which will be lished shortly. She has numerous prizes and fellow for her work including two genheim Fellowships.

Many modern female have been writing poems ing with personal and ver manish, "ultra feminine" jects, but Mrs. Rich doe seem to be of this school theme of her reading at M bury was contemporary blems and she dedicate

Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

The student newspaper of Middlebury College, published at Middlebury, Vermont 05753 every Thursday in the College year, except official College holidays and during examination periods.

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RFK's Campaign Kickoff: Issues And Answers For A Newer World

By STEVE EARLY

"To Seek A Newer World" by Robert F. Kennedy, Doubleday & Company, 1967, (hardcover) $4.95 Bantam Books (paperback) 95¢

The essays in this book are drawn from the work, travel, speeches, and experience of Robert F. Kennedy. They were packaged and published last November when it seemed to most observers that Senator Kennedy would not be seeking a newer world, at least as an active presidential candidate, any earlier than 1972. Yet the events of the last six months have shown presidential politics to be somewhat less predictable. With his decision to run, Kennedy's book has become a kind of campaign kickoff. Its concise, reasoned, and restrained exposition of the candidate's position and policies makes it a convenient primer for the significant issues that he is now raising in the Democratic primaries.

The keynote of that campaign so far, and indeed the theme of the book, is youth. But Kennedy's interest in the subject is not limited, as Time magazine would have us believe, to the adulation of the screaming teeny-boppers who very early rallied to his side with cries of "Sock it to 'em, Bobby" (reported by Time as having "a sexual connotation to some youngsters.")

Instead, in his opening chapter entitled "Youth," he invokes youthfulness more as a guiding spirit, a source of inspiration and strength: "Our answer is the world's hope; it is to rely on youth — not a time of life but a state of mind, a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease."

We are soon reminded, however, that in this time of life other generations of Americans have accomplished great things: "Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence at 32, Henry Knox built an artillery corps at 26, Alexander Hamilton joined the independence fight at 19, Rutledge and Lynch signed the Declaration for South Carolina at 27" and so on. The point is made not as a conscious attempt to prepare the world for that next historic conquest of youth — presumably the presidential election of Bobby Kennedy at a comparatively old 42 — but rather to emphasize what Kennedy feels has been the traditional role of the younger generation in remaking the old worlds and seeking the newer ones.

Kennedy sees in today's generation of Peace Corps workers Vista volunteers, and student civil rights activists an unparalleled idealism and devotion to country. At the same time he devotes much of his discussion of youth to the twin problems of disillusionment and alienation that incapacitate so many of the young and render them powerless as a force for change. By identifying the sources of their dissent and discontent (Vietnam, an unresponsive political structure, a selfish, materialistic corporate society, the loss of individuality, the increasing corruption and bureaucratization of liberal institutions) Kennedy seeks to diagnose the major ills of the country at large. "Thus," he says, "to the extent that we confront the question of our disaffecting the young, we confront also our own dissatisfactions and problems, as individuals and as a society."

(To be continued next week)

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the realities which are society's secret and its disgrace. Radicals then would identify with all the scorned, the illigitimate, and the hurst, organizing people whose visible protest creates basic issues: who is criminal? who is representative? who is delinquent? Radicals then would ask of the conventional majority: at what cost have we laid down these lines and rules? Who is victimized, enslaved? freed? What have we won and have we lost as a people who, long seeking Christian commonwealth, put our best talents into the extermination of redskins, wops, micks, krauts, nips, niggers, gooks, and red revolutionaries?

Radicalism then would give itself to, and become part of, the energy that is kept restless and active under the clamps of a paralyzed imperial society. Radicals then would go beyond the concepts of optimism and pessimism as guides to work, finding itself in working despite odds. Its realism and sanity would be grounded in nothing more than the comes.

"Whatever comes" embraces quite a spectrum, but by placing the New Left in a position of reaction to, rather than as the initiating force of some utopian eventuality, the movement retains its emotional appeal and sense of dedication without being forced to proclaim a long succession of sunny tomorrows.

The other form which the New Left can assume, as I see it, relies on an evolution of the movement in an even more fundamental sense — toward a less unstructured and more strictly and specifically committed position.

This latter turn in contemporary radicalism must be adjudged the most significant — particularly as radicalism searches for a useful radical past. A trend toward stability — an awareness of history and the need for some sort of a theoretical basis — signifies the new direction. The movement, having recognized the need for theory and analysis, seems to be entering a phase at the completion of which New Left-

(Continued on Page 11)

Bart Teush On A Great American Play: The Brig — A Documentary Of Insanity

The following in an excerpt from an interview with Bart Teush conducted by Kurt Heinzelman. Mr. Teush is currently directing **The Brig** by Kenneth Brown, a play based on the author's experience in the Third Marine Brig, Okinawa, Japan in 1957. The play will be presented on May 11, 12, and 13, at the Breadloaf Summer Campus theatre.

K. H. You called this "the great American play."

B. T. It's the first American play to choose unselfconciously a metaphor which applies so precisely to the American dream of humility, obedience, rigid conformity, patriotism, manliness, and cleanliness. The play makes no attempt to editorialize, to lead the audience to simple facsimiles of a conclusion. There are moments in the play that could very well stir an audience into that state of hyper-allegiance which the Marines call esprit de corps. It is left to the audience to distinguish between discipline and torment, idealism and perversion, necessity and extremity, honor ...degradation, duty and sadism.

K. H. And yet you said earlier that the play was not about violence.

B. T. Artaud asked for a theater in which the actors are victims burning at the stake, "signaling through the flames;" a theater in which muscles quivering, objects colliding, silences, shouts, rhythms create a genuinely physical language, an "athletic splendor" which replaces words as a mode of expression. **The Brig** then is not about violence. Violence is its voice, its language.

The play is about the dehumanization of men by a system that exists irrationally, a system under which men suffer for petty crimes, a system which punishes, a system that is endured and enforced but cannot, in the course of the play, be changed.

K. H. You would agree that the script cannot be read as one learns to read a meaningful dramatic text. Didn't **The Brig** go through an evolution form: from poem, to short story, to a five hour play with forty prisoners and four guards to your one hour production? And even at this stage the script is only an outline for action.

B. T. I assume that's not a criticism.

K. H. No. But wouldn't you say that this is a very particular kind of play?

B. T. It is **Unlike Long Day's Journey Into Night, Glass Menagerie,** or their equivalents, Ken's play is not really a drama by academic standards. The rules of the Brig forbid character, character development, and conflict. The play is as much oratorio and ballet as it is spoken drama. It uses all the resources of the stage and of the human body, two areas usually excluded n psychological drama.

K. H. Assuming **The Brig** may or may not be the great American play, why are you directing it?

B. T. Admittedly **The Brig** is an ugly play. It is ugly to watch, uglier to direct and I can assure you ugliest to act in. But Middlebury is so isolated, so far removed from the guly violence, bigotry and irration-

(Continued on Page 13)

ne Rich: Poet Activist

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reading to the "young men of the Resistance at Middlebury." And as a "text" for the reading, she read part of a poem by Berholt Brecht called "An Die Nacht Geborren." This poem laments a time such as the present when the mind cannot wander from social problems and "a smooth forehead betokens a hard heart."

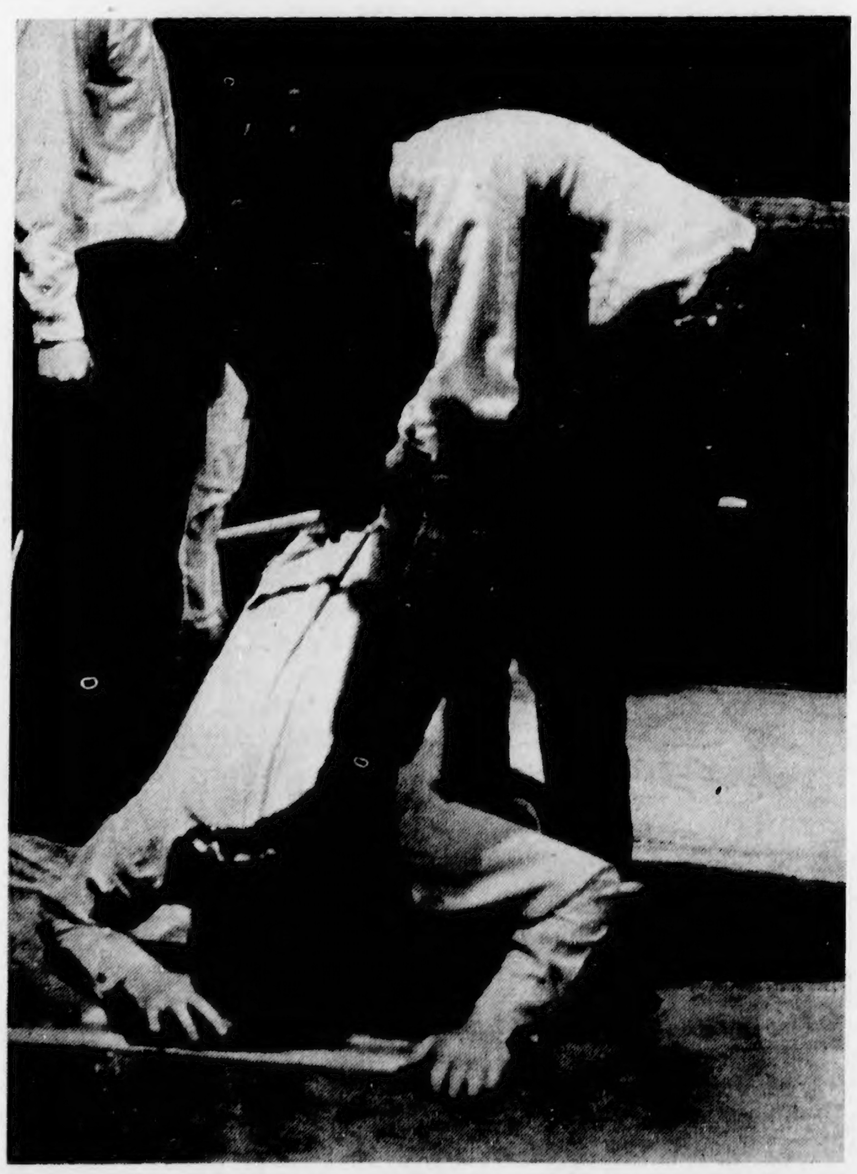
She read poems written by poets other than herself. One of these "The Dreams of a Soldier" by Michael D. Brown, paralleled the general anti - war thread of the reading. The guns and bullets of destruction become animated — the gun becoming "my father, in whom I am well pleased," and the poem ends after an explosion of such imagery with "age. . . seeking its maimed, irretrievable children."

The other poem, by Heidie Carruth, was a series of Hokus (not Haikus) of a much more personal nature. These Haikus or Hokus are a Japanese form that is becoming more and more distinctly American, according to Mrs. Rich. They seem to be an attempt at embodying an emotion, tersely yet beautifully, in a simple image. The key to those read by Mrs. Rich seem to be given in the lines:

Myself, of course
Yet what a luxury of form
Wearing these strange clothes

The poems of her own which she read dealt primarily with various aspects of the individual confronted by war, the tyranny of government, and similar issues. In "Charlestown in the 1860's," about a woman seeing the coming of a "black cloud" of the Civil War, the similarity with the contemporary situation can easily be seen. "For a Russian Poet" foresees a future when the government has taken over complete control and individualism has been defeated. The poem "Implosions," concerns the plight of a person who is paralyzed in the face of

(Continued on Page 12)



The Brig: 'Ugliest to act in?

Goalie RICK MOORE (no. 18) leaves the ground to deflect a shot in the Amherst game, which the powerful Lord Jeffs won by a 8-2 margin. ART JOHNSON (no. 22) moves over in front of the net to help Moore.

Photo by King

Trackmen Swamp Williams & Trinity; Engineers Edge, 77-63; Record 2-2

By BOB LENZ

The track team is obviously improved this year. Despite a loss to RPI this past week, a two-win streak the week before places them at .500 (2-2), a good start considering the inaction of all-purpose Steve Krichels in the opening 72-67 loss to WPI.

RPI defeated the improving Panthers, 77-63, in a Wednesday, April 24 home contest witnessed in the pouring rain by an extremely small crowd. The Engineers sealed their victory with a sweep in the javelin (giving them an unbeatable 74-57 lead) and fashioned it with a 1-2 finish in the one mile and a followup sweep in the two mile.

Thus, Middlebury has lost both close meets of the year, while walking away in its two victories the previous week over Williams and Trinity.

Ephmen Erased

At Williamstown on April 17, Middlebury took the first win of the season in a 89-60 drubbing of the Ephmen. Sophomore Bill Halapin and freshman Rick Kelley gave Middlebury a 14-4 lead after the first two events, as Halapin took the first in the 100-yard dash and Kelley reversed their order of finish by winning the 220. The diminutive second-year man nosed out Kelley by .05 in the 100.

Captain Krichels won the 440 in 51.1, but Williams came roaring back to a 34-21 lead, outscoring the stunned Panther squad by a 25-2 count in the 880, one mile, and two mile. Those last two events have not proved to be strong for the team so far.

The New Wave

A trio of freshmen hurdlers reversed the trend in a hurry. Bob Peach, Pete Wood, and Brent Seabrook (in that order of finish) swept through the high hurdles, as Peach won in 16.4. Seabrook, followed by Wood, took the intermediate hurdles, and Middlebury had the lead for the remainder of the day.

Bob Bianchetti, Bentley Myer, and Bob Apple swept the pole vault, and Keith Connors, Bob Whittaker, and Krichels performed well in the high jump, Connors winning and the latter two finishing in a triple tie for third.

Breathing Room

Krichels, Whittaker, and Connors cleaned the broad jump event, and suddenly the air was cleared: back from that lightening-like 13 point deficit, Middlebury led 61-37.

Senior Dick McMahon continued the surge with a victory in the shot (45' 3 1-3"), freshman Glenn Krug finishing second. Drug took a tie for second in the discus, finishing one foot behind the victor, and a first in the javelin.

Walk, Don't Run

Clai Conn and Lewis Ruberg finished up 1-2 in the hammer throw, and it was beginning to lokk like a runaway. In the triple jump, Connors and Hammond took second and third, respectively, to complete a highly-satisfying day for coach Stub Mackey.

Three days later, back on the home grounds and competing with a baseball game, the team followed a similar pattern in beating Trinity, 83-57.

Again, the one mile and two mile runs gave the team difficulties, although John Morton closed for a second in the two mile, and Trinity took a short-lived 29-25 lead.

Same Old Song

And just as predictably, Middlebury charged home in the middle events. It was Peach, Wood and Seabrook again in the high hurdles — Seabrook won the intermediates, this time with Wood in third. Krichels finished in a tie for third in the high jump, and Krug walked away with the javelin at 170'. In the triple jump, Connors and Hammond both moved up a notch, finishing 1-2.

Earlier, Middlebury had moved into its usual beginning lead, although in a modified fashion. Kelley parlayed a pair of firsts in the 100 and 22 yard dashes, Krichels was on top in the 440, and senior Glenn Curtis hit the wire ahead of the field in the 880.

Encore

Curtis also took that event in the RPI meet. The three freshman hurdlers finished in the same order for the third straight time, and Seabrook breezed to

(Continued on Page 9)

Sophomore BILL HALAPIN charges down the stretch in the 100-yard dash.

Photo by King

Harrington's Overtime Goal Stops RPI, 5-4; Jeffs Win

A quick look into lacrosse history proves that Middlebury is at its best in rain and mud. This is not to say that they cannot play well in the good weather, but you know the old saying, "a little water never hurt Middlebury" or is that "anybody."

Both Sides Now

Last week's games seemed to reinforce that thesis. At RPI it rained and Midd won, but for Amherst, the sun broke through and the Lord Jeffs took that one.

The reasoning behind this concept is simple — Middlebury is strong and slow, the mud is an equalizer.

The game with RPI in Troy, N. Y. was the most exciting of this season. No team every really held the lead, as the score progressed to a 4-to-4 tie at the end of regulation play.

Moore Superb

Up to that point, each team had had its series of great and tragic moments. Middlebury's Rick Moore played his usual outstanding game and Coach Morrone has since stated that Moore is the finest goalie Midd has ever had. Yet, on the other hand, Middlebury gave up two goals due to penalties. RPI missed some open cages which hurt them, but came on with a continuously strong, hustling offense.

With a 4-to-4 tie after the regular one hour play, the game went into the two-five minute overtime periods.

Harrington Wins It

Both teams seemed to realize that a single score by the opposition would win the game. Middlebury's Tom Harrington proved this true. One and one-half minutes into the overtime, Harrington popped the ball into the net, giving the Panthers a 5-to-4 lead and the eventual win.

After RPI, the lacrosse record for the north stood at three wins and two losses, but Amherst evened that out by beating Midd 8 to 2 in last Satur-

(Continued on Page 9)

Attackman TOM HARRINGTON is one of the leading scorers in the East, (18 goals). Photo by King

BB Team Meets Vermont Away Today; 2nd Meeting

Standing at the crossroads with a 1-4 record, Wendy Forbes' varsity baseball team prepared this week for a home-and away series with Vermont.

Today's away contest with UVM, scheduled for 3:00, replaces last Thursday's postponed game in Burlington. The two teams got together for the first time this past Tuesday at Porter Field in Middlebury, a game which sophomore Ed Miller was scheduled to start for the Panthers. Miller hurled the only win so far this season, a 4-2 away triumph over Clarkson.

A Possible Split

Vermont plays in a very tough conference, and the series very well could be split — the Panthers would have every reason to be proud if they won both games.

A pair of losses, on the other hand, would put the team in a bad position, since the second-half schedule is not easy.

At press time, coach Forbes was not certain who would start for his team today. Obviously, he had to hold off and watch what happened Tuesday — if Miller stayed in there long, who else he had to use in relief, etc.

Staff Uncertain

Nevertheless, this does reflect the uncertain situation of his mound staff right now. At different times, four different pitchers have suffered injuries of some sort. Now, freshman John Tuohy (with a bad knee) is almost recuperated and might be used soon. Jim Esmond, recovering from an ankle injury, has started to throw again.

Forbes admits, though, that it may be risky using either one of them right away, since they will have difficulties covering on bunts, moving to first, and so forth.

So, the only certainties at the moment are lefties Jim Soja and Rick Vomacka, and righties Steve Syriala (though he has had a sore arm) and Miller.

The Way

It seems apparent, too, that the team must attain it's victories through tight pitching, since the hitting is not outstanding—there are just too many inexperienced players and light-hitting veterans to put together an explosive attack. They'll have to play like the White Sox.

Coming off today's encounters, the team plays away this Saturday at Williams, and then back home on Tuesday at 3:15 against RPI.

ED MILLER, last Tuesday's starter against Vermont, rears back and fires one.

Photo by King

Win Slips Away, As Cats Strike For Pair Of Runs In 9th Inning

A one-out, bases-loaded single by Ed Rapoport of Vermont brought the Catamounts back for the second day in a row in the ninth inning as the Catamounts tallied twice on the hit to defeat Middlebury, 7-6.

Freshman John Tuohy, appearing in relief for the first time since he injured his knee, pitched four excellent innings of shutout ball, but suffered the loss after being replaced by lefthander Jim Soja.

Tuohy got the first out, before giving up singles to Foster and Lapointe, both of whom eventually scored on Rapoport's seeing-eye single that went between third baseman Mark Ripa and shortstop Jon Reynolds.

Ed Miller started for Middlebury and allowed three runs in the first two innings, although yielding only three hits.

Middlebury showed some surprising comeback power: Steve Callahan led off the second with a triple and tallied on a groundout; in the fourth inning an error, Callahan's single, walks to Ripa, Gilhooley, and Reynolds, and a sacrifice bunt by Vanier helped to construct a three-run inning that cut Vermont's lead to 5-4.

In the seventh inning, they got the lead on senior Jack O'Malley's double that drove home Vanier and Metayer to make the score 6-5.

Then came Vermont's ninth-inning heroics. The day before the Cats had tallied four times in the final stanza to defeat St. Michael's 6-3.

Three-Match Tennis Win Skein; UVM Beaten Twice

By TERRY PLUM

On Monday the tennis team defeated the University of Vermont, 7-2, to complete the second half of the back-to-back, home-away series with UVM, which was initiated last Wednesday with a 5-4 victory for Middlebury.

BILL LEVEN is set to unload a twist serve during the home match against Vermont.

Photo by King

RIOTTE, the no. - 1 man, shows an entirely different delivery.

Photo by King

In the latter match the depth and strong doubles combinations of the team accounted for the third consecutive win of the season.

Lose First Two

Jeff Riotte, playing number 1, lost to Joslin, 12-10, 7-5, and did not display the consistent tennis of which he is capable.

Terry Plum, number 2, was defeated 7-5, 6-3, by Fous, who had just joined the UVM squad. Middlebury then won the rest of the singles and all the doubles.

Sweep Continues

Sandy Spaulding, who is undefeated in four matches, played excellent aggressive tennis and smoothed his way to a 6-2, 6-3 win over Fairbanks without mussing a single hair.

John Stevenson, exhibiting his usual consistency, won easily in straight sets, 6-3, 6-0. Wily Glenn Davis and hard-hitting Woody Jackson rounded out the lower singles sweep by defeating their opponents 8-6, 7-5, and 6-1, 6-2 respectively.

In the doubles, Riotte teamed up with Plum and defeated Joslin and Fairbanks in a surprisingly easy win, 6-1, 6-0. Riotte was much more aggressive in the doubles match than in his abortive singles. Spaulding and Davis competed in the number 2 position and continued their winning style, 8-6, 7-5. Finally, Stevenson and Speidel, playing number 3, were quickly off the court with a 6-2, 6-1 triumph.

The Phoenix

The tennis team is now 3-1, losing only to Wesleyan, while defeating St. Lawrence and UVM twice. Mr. Carroll, pleased with the team's performance, has said, in so many words, that "The malaise caused by the initial defeat has been manifestly dispelled, and the team, rising phoenix-like, should continue to an extremely successful season." One can only speculate whether the bird will continue to soar.

Track . . .

(Continued From Page 8)

his fourth win in four attempts in the low hurdles.

The team has a good chance of a winning season, but even if things should misfire, the future looks bright ahead. Of the 26 members of the team, eight are freshmen, and eleven are sophomores. Even more important, they are making tremendous contributions to the team's successes.

State Meet

Some of the members traveled to the state meet yesterday, and this is a good time for it because they should be hitting their stride just about now.

They'll be back on the regular-season circuit this Saturday in a 2:00 home meet with Union.

Rugged defenseman DAVE BAHNSON lets one go upfield between two charging Amherst men, in action from last Saturday.

Photo by King

Lacrosse . . .

(Continued From Page 8)

day's home game.

Morrone Analysis

In talking about the game, Coach Morrone said that two key factors had caused this loss — foolish penalties and poor attendance at practice.

Penalties, indeed, really hurt the Panthers. During the first half, Midd had six penalties and Amherst none. It was only through the fine efforts of the down-man team that the first-half score was Midd 1 and Amherts 3.

In the second half, however, Amherst scored several times when Middlebury had been penalized and Midd was only able to score one time.

The laxmen's two goals were from attackmen Bill Heney and Howie Richmond.

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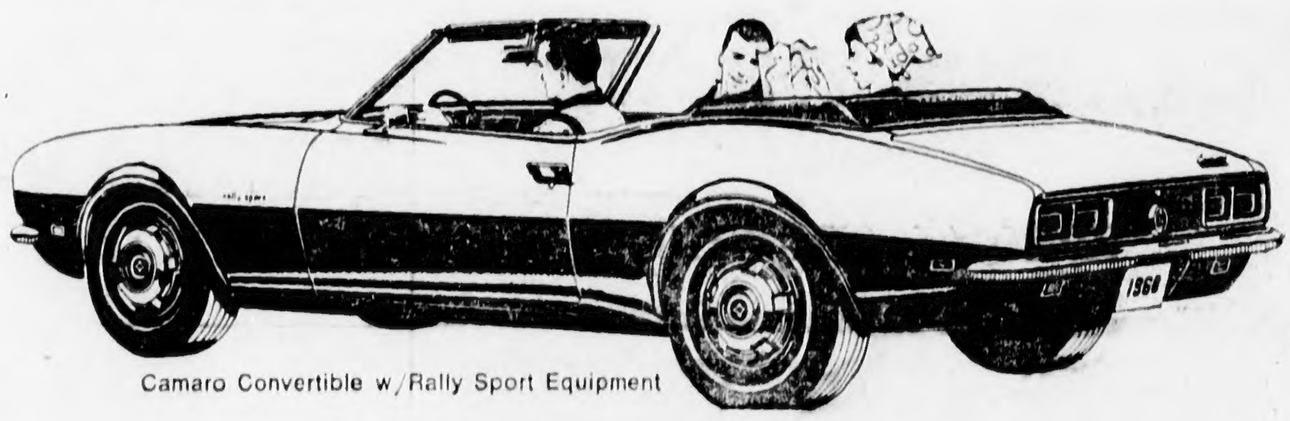

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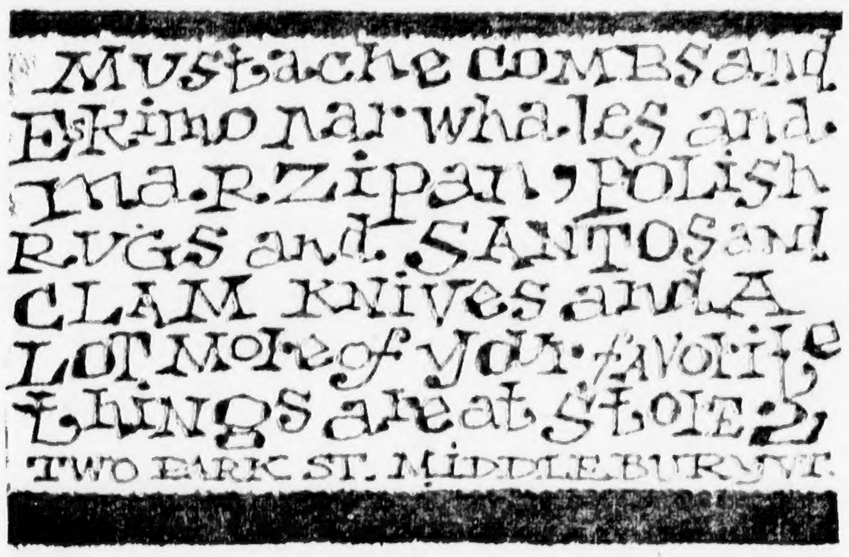

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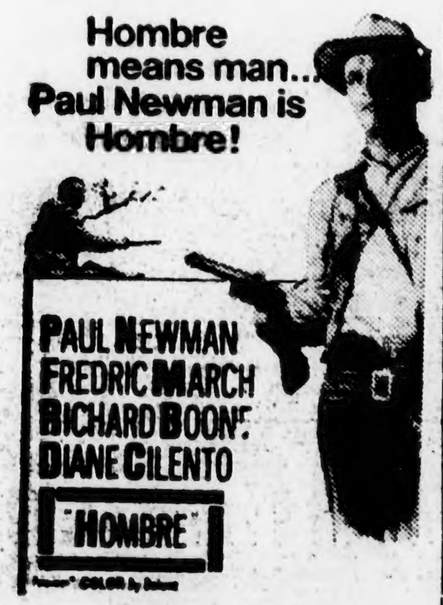

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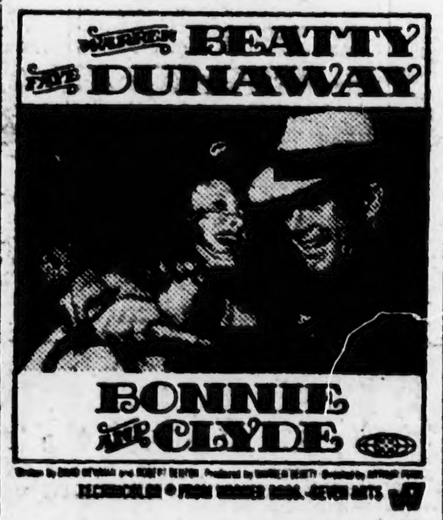

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Physics And Psychology Professors Appointed

Dr. Judith T. Polefka, of Palo Alto, Calif., has been appointed assistant professor of psychology here, it has been announced.

Dr. Polefka received her A.B. degree from Radcliffe College and earned her Ph. D. from Stanford. She began her teaching career at San Jose State College in 1965, serving as assistant professor of psychology for one year. Since then, she has been a research associate and lecturer at Stanford.

Her research work and study has been in the area of "Communicator Credibility and Communication Discrepancy as Determinants of Opinion Change."

Dr. Robert K. Gould, associate professor of physics at Lafayette College, will join the Middlebury College faculty at the beginning of the 1968-69 academic year as associate professor of physics.

Dr. Gould received his B. S. degree in engineering physics from the University of Maine in 1951. He earned both his masters and Ph. D. degrees in physics from Brown University in 1955 and 1961, and has done research in the field of nonlinear acoustics.

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Shoplifting

The problem of shoplifting was the subject of recent deliberations of the Men's Discipline Committee, which consists of two students, two faculty members and two deans. The Committee agreed that future incidents of shoplifting will result in penalties considerably harsher than those most recently imposed. Under no circumstances will shoplifting result in a penalty less severe than indefinite suspension.

Rejection . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

mentalization which tends to force the student to make compromises with himself that affect his studies unfavorably. We must have a total environment in which a student can regulate himself and find his own equilibrium. Making an acceptable environment cannot be achieved by any measures short of the recognition, not the donation, of absolute freedom of conscience and the responsibility to act on it for the individual. This recommendation must, of necessity, govern women equally with men."

The committee plans to seek signatures for the petition while voting procedes on the referendum.

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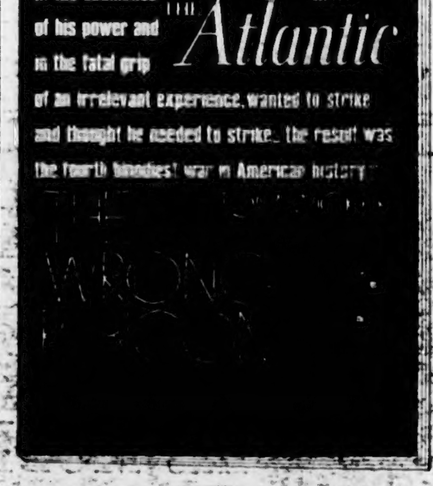
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of an irrelevant experience, wanted to strike
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New Radicalism . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

ism may assume the more traditional cloakings of a political movement — ideology, traditions, goals, methods, etc.

For a number of cogent reasons the New Left until quite recently — within the last two or three years — avoided coming to terms with the problems posed by its own activism. For one thing despite the anti-liberal, anti-American posturings of the movement in certain instances, the New Left remained staunchly "American" in what could be called the empirical, activist, anti-theoretical sense of the word. That is, their disillusionment did not preclude them from working for a better American society within capitalism — even if it be in "counter-community." Eventually, if radicals remained truly committed, democracy, freedom truth, and the Jeffersonian America would prevail above the Leviathan — or so went the theory.

In addition, the radicals rejected much of the scholasticism of traditional Leftist thought on the assumption that it represented bondage and took the emotion out of action, thereby reducing it to a formula. Howard Zinn praised the rejection by the New Left of scholasticism: "One of the contributions of the new radicalism is to show that emotionalism is not destrictive of rationality, that passion in itself is morally neutral, capable of supporting any value, and that when it is attached to a humane cause it contributes to rational action. It does this because verbal discourse alone is a pale reflection of life, inadequate to convey the anguish that human beings feel. . ." Thus, for Zinn, and for the radical of the Sixties the willingness to go to jail far overshadowed in importance any contingent political abstractions.

Cans and Can'ts

The question of whether any meaningful change can indeed occur within the existing political structure has the effect of dividing the radical camp into the Cans and Can'ts. The debate reduces to the radical fountainhead of power, and whether democracy can or can not occur with the existing political structure. The Cans have a clearcut attitude toward power and feel that it is nothing to avoid if it has its basis in democratic consent. For them the acquisition of political power demands the full attention of radicalism and should be the aim of all political action. The Can'ts, on the other hand, seem to be undecided whether they want "to take power or annihilate it" — a dilemma stemming from the New Left's dual origins in anarchism and Marxism. Essentially radicalism has now crossed the threshold toward a more closely defined and regulated position, although the split between the Cans and Can'ts remains unresolved.

The movement now seems to be fishing for an ideology to bolster it's reliance on activism, but the task has its share of problems, Marxism, which seems to contain the solution in the minds of some New Left theoreticians, who profess their own slightly revisionist brands of Marxism, presents problems in that its relevance to the peculiarly "American-Sixties" situation is dubious. The historical problem with Marxism is that it represents a theory without a movement in the United States, and it shows no real signs of either generating a movement or being able to nourish one if it could generate it. Since the New Left involves a movement without a theory, the potential relationship is obvious.

However, what the New Left has labeled as "warfare-welfare" capitalism has been remarkably successful at unconsciously but completely squelching any popular power quests.

Marxism and the movement retain their separate identities due to American capitalism's success at masking the roots of social, economic, and political problems at all levels. Marxism offers an analysis of capitalist society complete with antidote but in America only a select group of intellectuals either see its relevance or even know about it.

As the new Left cautiously moves into the realm of theory and ideology, its old problems remain and new ones are added.

Yet as a movement seeking a solution or an alternative to the "society in which we live," it seems to be spending an inordinate amount of time in its genesis without coming to terms with them. The most pressing problems, principally power and Can - Can't dilemma generally revolved around the capitalistic system as it exists now. It would seem that for a political movement oriented at the roots of the system, at least in its utopianism, an analysis and an understanding of why the system denies human needs would be mandatory. The abandonment of exclusive reliance on the level of immediate experience and an attempt to interrelate experiences to fix them historically, to seek their causes, their alternatives, and the possibilities for change must be achieved before the New Left can be accepted seriously.

"Beyond The Burning Moral Thing"

The distinction between a "political" and a "moral" approach to society must be explored and the value of each weighed against each other. The inbred anti-intellectualism of the "moral" approach has come to face off against theoretical analysis — a move which some see as absolutely imperative to go "beyond immediate action-reaction and orient a movement on the long-range questions of political power, goals and strategy." The immediate future of the movement requires hammering out a common, realistic position on the spectrum of domestic and international questions in order to create some-al thing" to hold New Leftism together. So far the attempt has been to weld some sort of a coalition between what has been described as "existential humanism" and "morally acceptable modes of achieving radical social goals." But so far these attempts have met with failure and New Leftism remains more a protest from the heart then the mind, and a search, of sorts, for psychic identity among its followers. The real dilemma of democratic control of decision-making remains relatively untouched by the radicals. Maybe social control over decision is, as the "Can'ts" assert, impossible without a far-reaching modification of the capitalist system.

What then is the New Left accomplishing by its "Reformation?" First and foremost a solid representation of the "moral decay" of the contemporary United States is emerging along with a devastating critique of American government. "System politics receive criticism principally for their hypocrisy and bureaucratic temper. The magnitude of American bureaucratic government also provokes a reaction, and the idea that may be the United States is in the process of passing from greatness to grandiosity is expressed in some of the new radical thought. The tendency for America to lose sight of realism stands as the principal consequence of the evolution to grandiosity. Kenneth Boulding has asserted: "It is of course our image of ourselves not only as a great power but as the great power that is at the root of all our grandiosity. Can't we have a Moderately Great Society?" The problem can be thought of as the difficulty in suggesting or instituting reform of a system, which at least superficially, appears to be fantastically successful.

To say that the New Left and its problems as a political movement is barely comprehensible is, as as can be readily adjudged an understatement. The complexity and contradiction which permeate contemporary radicalism is being compounded by the fact that the Establishment, too, has begun to give nervous looks at the New Left as a threat to the status quo. U. S. News and World Report stated flatly: "A principal aim of many of the 'New Left' groups is to promote trouble. . .members of the radical left are always ready to march and picket. They take part in sit - ins and boycotts. They turn non-violent protests into battlegrounds. They organize small complaints into big demonstrations."

The new radicals are besieged from within and without. But any criticism of the movement should consider those problems of radicalism which are historically determined and those which are self-created. The preoccupation with manifestations rather than the roots of social problems, the involvement in "counter-community," the refusal to accept the relevance of theoretical analysis and hence the conversion of tactics to ends are just three of the primary problems which the radical movement has to deal with — either as an historically provoked reality or a self-created circumstance.

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Interview With Teush

(Continued from Page 7)

ality of America today that we have to face it as a group, we have to come to grips with it, not in the newspapers, but there, three or four feet in front of us. Otherwise, we might suppress, or even worse, forget, what it means to be an American and what it means to have a Marine Corps band playing the Star Spangled banner after the late show on Saturday.

I'm reminded of the lady who walked out of **Virginia Woolf last semester.** I stopped her, and asked why she was leaving. She said "Why can't you show the children something beautiful instead of that? It was then I made up my mind to do **The Brig.**

K. H. You have a pathological dislike for psychological drama.

B. T. Everything in its place. I simply don't understand your equally pathological aversion to the human body, to the voice, to the effects of light and color and sound. They are all resources of live actors performing live in front of living sensate people. Why fiddle only with an audience's mind when you have their ears, eyes and several other organs open to suggestion?

K. H. Is it saner because of the rules you mentioned earlier?

B. T. It's saner because the audience is going to Breadloaf to see it, not to Paris Island. At Breadloaf they will see a documentary of insanity. They will see the psychological doomsday machine of the military mentality, an ultimate weapon, efficient, irreversible, self-perpetuating, immutible. But there will be a fence between them and the Brig. If they wish, they will never be touched. That, I suppose, makes the whole affair quite sane.

K. H. Have you ever been in the Marines?

B. T. No. But I've never been to Dachau either.

'Hippies' in the trees plead for peace in New York march attended by Middlebury Students.

(Photo by Gerbode)

Poet - Activist

(Continued from Page 6)

large events — "My hands are knotted in the rope."

Occasionally her poems dealt with more traditional themes. "The Trees," for instance, concerns modern man's loss of contract with nature. It is interesting that Mrs. Rich has found this loss beneficial, in the sense that nature can now be seen as purer and less adulterated by animism and consequently more beautiful.

Mrs. Rich sees the problems confronting modern society and the world as grave and impossible to ignore. She appears to have little patience for those who would ignore them. This can be seen in her poem "Bad Light" —

If bombs are falling,
How can I see
Signs of your solemn distinction?

So, as a poet, she would and does take an active and immediate role in society. This does not seem to impair her poetry. The imagery of her poems is clear and controlled, and most of the meaning is embodied in the imagery. This, to my mind, is the aim of a poet, and Adrienne Rich does it well.

New Junior Fellows Picked For Next Year

The selection of Junior Fellows for next year was completed Monday.

The new Junior Fellows are: Tom Allen, Rob Apple, Steve Autman, John Bouffard, Rich Browning, Ashley Cadwell, Clayton Conn, Jay Cooper, David Desrochers Pete Egginton, Malcolm Everett, Mike Hague, James Hand, Pete Hitch, Greg Humphrey, William Jackson, Art Johnson, Tom Johnston, John Jones, Ed McConville, Ed Miller, Al Perry, Tom Pierson, John Reynolds, Fred Shepardson, Bill Stearns, Barry Sullivan, Sherman White and James Wilson.

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